

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

There is not a single transaction to report from the Share Market to-day. Banks are weaker, with sellers at 204 per cent. premium, and China Sugars have come down to \$207 per share without leading to business. Dockers are firmer, buyers offering 55 premium without inducing holders to part. Other stocks remain as per annexed list.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex. New Issue—163 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—161 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,650 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,500 per share.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,060 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$230 per share, ex. div., sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$382 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—59 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$53 per share, premium, buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$160 per share.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—75 per cent. div., sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$207 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—2 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$163 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/4
Bank Bills, on demand 3/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/4
Credits, at 4 months sight 3/4
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/4 @ 3/8
ON PARIS—Bank, on demand 4/56
Credits, at 4 months sight 4/56
ON BOMBAY—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
ON DEMAND—22 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—Bank, on demand 7 1/2
Private, 30 days sight 7 1/2

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per City of Peking, str., for Yokohama—6,924 bags Sugar, and 329 packages Merchandise. For San Francisco—13,865 bags Rice, 540 bags Black Pepper, 81 bags Coffee, 21 cases Cigars, 35 cases Silk Goods, 2,020 boxes Oil, 46 boxes Cinnamon, 35 cases Nutmegs, 4 cases Mace, 50 cases Shellac, 1,791 bags Gunnies, 600 packages Tea, and 3,153 packages Merchandise. For Portland (Oregon)—85 packages Merchandise. For Honolulu—150 boxes Oil, and 540 boxes Merchandise. For Victoria, B.C.—140 packages Crude Oil, 150 packages Tea, 200 bags Rice, and 674 packages Merchandise. For Corinto—2 cases Silk. For La Libertad—1 case Floss Silk. For Panama—700 bags Rice, 8 packages Merchandise. For Callao—37 packages Merchandise. For Valparaiso—30 packages Merchandise. For Demerara—30 packages Merchandise. For St. Louis Mo.—4 packages Merchandise. For Chicago—1 package Silk, and 172 packages Tea. For Boston—11 packages Chinaware, and 7 packages Tea. For New York—19 cases Hats, 66 packages Tea, 1 package Silk, 2 packages Merchandise, 92 bales Raw Silks, and 5 cases Raw Silks.
Per Pelio, str., for Continent—451 bales Silk, 228 bales Waste Silk, 15 cases Silks, 458 boxes Tea, 320 chests Tea, 41 packages Tea, and 180 packages Sundries. For London—188 bales Silk, 1,824 chests Tea, 6 cases Sundries, 10 boxes Treasure (\$200,000), and 372 packages Sundries.

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA.....per picul, \$530
(Allowance, Taels 20.)
OLD MALWA.....per picul, \$560
(Allowance, Taels 32.)
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$615
NEW PATNA (bottom).....per chest, \$620
NEW PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$610
OLD PATNA (bottom).....per chest, \$600
OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest.....\$594
NEW BENARES (high touch) per chest, \$562
NEW BENARES (low touch) per chest, \$560
NEW BENARES (bottom).....per chest, \$565
NEW BENARES (best quality).....per chest, \$520
NEW PERSIAN.....per picul, \$415
(Allowance, Taels 24.)
OLD PERSIAN.....per picul, \$365
(Allowance, Taels 8.)

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register.)

Barometer—1 P.M.	29.95
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.95
Thermometer—1 P.M.	84
Thermometer—4 P.M.	84
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Barometer—3 P.M.	29.95
Barometer—6 P.M.	29.95
Thermometer—3 P.M.	84
Thermometer—6 P.M.	84
Thermometer—3 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—6 P.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—Maxim.	85
Thermometer—Minim.	78
Thermometer—Maxim. (over night)	85

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

GREYHOUND, British steamer, 227, D. Scott, 13th July.—Hoihow 11th July, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
SUM-HONG, Chinese gunboat, Yang-wing-lin, 13th July.—Fochow 11th July.
POSANG, British steamer, 983, Irvine, 14th July.—Canton 13th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SAPPHIRE, British man-of-war, Commander John R. T. Fullerton, 14th July.—Plymouth 23d February, and Singapore 2nd July.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Compta, Dutch steamer, for Amoy.
Croyland, British steamer, for Hoihow.
Namo, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Don Juan, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
Ping-on, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Spark, British steamer, for Haiphong.
Dio Fili, Austrian bark, for London.
Dale, British steamer, for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

July 14, Pelio, French steamer, for Saigon and Manila.
July 14, Northampton, British steamer, for Amoy.
July 14, Benarty, British steamer, for Saigon.
July 14, Tetuan, British bark, for Chetoo.
July 14, Matilde, German sch., for Quinhon.
July 14, Hanoi, British steamer, for Singapore.
July 14, Sindh, French steamer, for Shanghai.
July 14, Don Juan, Spanish str., for Manila.
July 14, Emerald, British str., for Manila.
July 14, Godavery, British steamer, for Yokohama.
July 14, Adella Carleton, American bark, for New York.
July 14, Three Brothers, Brit. bark, for Quinhon.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Greyhound, str., from Hoihow.—44 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Pelio, str., from Hongkong.—Sister Rozalie Bland, and 4 Chinese, for Saigon.
For Namo, str., for Swatow, &c.—Messrs. H. C. Muller, J. Alcorn, and Lieut. Correa Barretto. From Shanghai.—Mr. J. H. Focke, for Suez.—For Marselles.—Messrs. Marians, Halton, and Charles Roche.
Per Crystal, str., for Singapore, &c.—1 Cabin and 300 Chinese.
Per Sindh, str., for Shanghai.—Captain Harvie and Mr. Robert R. Gilson.
Per Don Juan, str., for Manila.—2 Europeans and 200 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per Greyhound, str., for Hoihow.—40 Chinese.
Per Namo, str., for Swatow, &c.—1 European and 200 Chinese.
Per Potang, str., for Shanghai.—90 Chinese.
Per Ping-on, str., for Hoihow.—15 Chinese.
Per Dale, str., for Singapore.—454 Chinese.
Per Compta, str., for Amoy.—44 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Greyhound reports left Hoihow at 3.15 a.m. on the 11th instant. Had light N.W. wind and clear weather. At 1.30 p.m. on the 12th put into Santang Bay, St. John's. Had a heavy typhoon commencing at North, veering to Westward. Left St. John's at 6.30 a.m. on the 13th. Had light variable wind and rain to Hongkong.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Hoihow.—Per Greyhound, to-day, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per Ping-on, to-day, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Fochow.—Per Namo, to-day, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per Salter, to-day, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Amoy.—Per Compta, on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 9 A.M.
For Shanghai.—Per Potang, on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 9 A.M.
For Amoy.—Per Diamant, on Monday, the 16th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki, Higo, and Yokohama.—Per Zambini, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Singapore and Bombay.—Per Khiva, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "NEMO" will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond, via Brindisi, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.
The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "CRY OF PEACOCK" will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—
At 2.15 P.M. Registry ceases.
At 2.30 P.M. Post-office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER.	HONGKONG.	AMOI.	SWATOW.	MANILA.
7 A.M.	29.95	29.95	29.95	29.95
1 P.M.	29.95	29.95	29.95	29.95
4 P.M.	29.95	29.95	29.95	29.95
7 P.M.	29.95	29.95	29.95	29.95
10 P.M.	29.95	29.95	29.95	29.95
Direction of Wind.	E	S	SE	SE
Force.	0	0	3	3
Dry Thermometer.	80	84	74	68
Wet Thermometer.	75	70	68	63
Weather.	cl	bc	bc	bc
Hour's Rain.	—	—	—	—
usually fallen.	—	—	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths below in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.W., W., S.W., S., S.E., E., E.N.E., &c. to S light breeze, 1 to 3 m. per hour, 3 to 5 m. strong, 5 to 8 m. heavy, 8 to 12 m. violent.—State of Weather, S., Clear blue sky, C., Cloudy, D., Drizzly, F., Fog, G., Foggy, H., Rain, I., Light rain, M., Misty, O., Overcast, P., Passing showers, Q., Squally, R., Rainy, S., Snow, T., Thunder, U., B., Drizzling, V., Visibility, W., Storm, X., Calm, Y., The stars are reported to indicate any change in the course of their application. Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered down to the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tenths and hundredths.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ANERLEY, British steamer, 1,356, Strachan, 24th June.—Saigon 24th June, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
BELOWA, German steamer, 789, W. Schaefer, 20th June.—Saigon 16th June, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
CHIVUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,193, Wallace, 9th July.—Amoy 7th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
COMPTA, Dutch steamer, 1,291, Rendler, 13th July.—Saigon 6th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DALE, British steamer, 644, E. Allason, 5th July.—Swatow 4th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DOUGLAS, British steamer, 982, S. Ashton, 5th July.—Fochow 1st July, General.—Amoy 7th, Swatow 4th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
ENRY, Spanish steamer, 410, Rementeira, 30th June.—Manila 27th June, General.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
FAME, British steamer, 117 (Stopani)—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
INGO, German steamer, 672, Jesselsen, 10th July.—Singapore 3rd July, General.—Wiel & Co.
LI YUNG, Annamite steamer, 150, Chun, 19th June.—Touren 15th June, General.—Chinese.
NAMO, British steamer, 867, Geo. Westoby, 9th July.—Fochow 6th July, and Amoy 7th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
PALANCA, Spanish steamer, 116, John Ovieta, 4th July.—Manila 1st July, General.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
PING-ON, British steamer, 574, A. A. McCaslin, 13th July.—Haiphong 8th July, Pakhoi 10th, and Hoihow 12th, General.—Russell & Co.
SALTER, French steamer, 323, J. Biard, 11th July.—Haiphong 8th July, General.—Shing Loong.
SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, Nov. 24th.—China Traders' Insurance Co.
SHEPARD OSBORN, British steamer, 875, Worcester, 21st June.—Shanghai 5th June, and Fochow.—Telegraph Cable.—E. E. A. & Co.—Telegraph Co.
TAI-CHOW, British steamer, 862, James Jordan, 10th July.—Singapore 4th July, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH ORRIG, American ship, 1,448, Staples, 29th May.—Cardiff 14th January, Coal.—Russell & Co.
ALBYN'S ISLE, British bark, 360, C. Burgess, 17th June.—King George's Sound (W.A.), 1st May, Sandalwood.—Gillman & Co.
AUGUSTE, French bark, 858, Le Breton, 9th June.—Newport 25th October, Coal.—Carlowitz & Co.
BELLE OF OREGON, American bark, 1,110, E. Matthew, 6th June.—Newcastle 12th April, Coal.—Borneo Co.
BONITO, German bark, 524, H. Haase, 8th July.—Kampot 30th June, Mango.—Wiel & Co.

CHANDERNAGOR, German bark, 68, Sachse, 10th June.—Touren 14th June, Coals.—F. Blackhead & Co.
CHANNEL QUEEN, British bark, 609, Le Lacheur, 18th May.—Chetoo 12nd April, General.—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
CHESHIRE, American bark, 737, Reynolds, 29th June.—Newcastle 27th April, Coal.—Borneo Co.
CHOCORVA, American ship, 1,163, Locke, 30th June.—Higo 3rd May, Ballast.—Master.—Cosmopolitan Dock.
C. D. BRYANT, American bark, 929, J. P. Butner, 23rd May.—New York 24th January, Kerosene Oil.—D. Laprak & Co.
DIO FILI, Austrian bark, 627, D. Bemelich, 30th April.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 12th March, Coal.—G. R. Lammert.
ELWELL, American ship, 1,461, Barton, 30th June.—Cardiff 15th March, Coal.—Order.
FRIEDLANDER, German ship, 1,584, J. Bellmer, 14th June.—Cardiff 7th February, Coal.—Captain.
FRIEDRICH, German bark, 676, J. P. Uderup, 30th June.—Cardiff 27th February, Coals.—Wiel & Co.
G. C. TRUPANT, British ship, 1,529, Thomas, 14th June.—Cardiff 5th February, Coal.—Order.
H. UPHAM, German bark, 427, T. G. Weber, 18th May.—Newchwang 25th April, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
HYDRA, German bark, 795, Binge, 14th June.—Cardiff 6th February, Coal.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
IDA, German ship, 1,298, W. Schneider, 17th May.—Swatow 14th May, Sugar.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
JOE RAUBER, German bark, 889, H. Schroder, 37th July.—Cardiff 1st March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.
LIVINGSTONE, German bark, 531, H. Steffens, 8th July.—Honolulu 23rd May, Ballast.—Siemssen & Co.
LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 245, Schierloech, 2nd Jan.—Whampoa 31st Dec, General.—Captain.
MAV, British barkentine, 237, C. Grant, 5th July.—Wellington (New Zealand), 6th May, Coals, Iron, and Fungus.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
MCLAVAN, American ship, 1,329, J. H. Little, 17th May.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st March, Coal.—Gillman & Co.
OCCIDENT, German bark, 254, C. Reuter, 13th July.—Tientsin 8th June, General.—Wiel & Co.
RAMIER, French brig, 280, Savary, 28th June.—Hoihow 10th June, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
RESOLUTE, American ship, 1,640, Sackels, 22nd May.—Newcastle 24th March, Coal.—Russell & Co.
SPARTAN, American schooner, 85, Ch. Vincent, 20th May.—Swatow 24th May, Ballast.—C. M. S. N. Co.

TEKKI, British bark, 390, Buckholdt, 12th July.—from Quinhon, Salt.—Chinese.
TWILIGHT, American ship, 1,261, W. C. Warland, 8th June.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th April, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
UNDINE, German bark, 263, F. Knue, 1st July.—Cardiff 8th February, Coals.—Melchers & Co.
WILLIAM HALES, American bark, 84, Geo. F. Elliot, 1st July.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 9th May, Coals.—Captain.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Ogston.—Butterfield & Swire.
Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, T. Benning, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes, C. M. S. N. Co.
Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, G. B. Lefavor, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Klung-chow, British steamer, 1,199, Goggia, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Powan, British steamer, 1,890—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Spark, British steamer, 140—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
White Cloud, British steamer, 527, A. Benning, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Yot-ai, British steamer, 480, Hayland—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Intimations.

THE HALL & HOLTZ, CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....Tls. 300,000
IN 6,000 SHARES OF Tls. 50 EACH.

1,000 SHARES

ARE RESERVED IN PART PAYMENT TO THE VENDORS, AND THE BALANCE IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

Payment:—Tls. 10 per Share on Application; Tls. 15 per Share on Allotment; Tls. 25 per Share Three Months after Allotment.
Where no Allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
F. W. LAMARCHE, Esq., F.W. RICE, Esq.,
J. E. ZEKTEL, Esq., F. W. GALLIES, Esq.,
JOHN MORRIS, Esq., O. MCRAIN, Esq.

BANKERS:

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

LEGAL ADVISER:

R. E. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.

AUDITOR:

GEO. R. CORNER, Esq.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, developing and largely increasing the business of Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ, and of conducting the same, so far as the Shareholders are concerned, upon the Co-operative principle. With this view the Provisional Committee have arranged to acquire the leasehold store and premises in the Nanking and Sichuen Roads and the freehold manufactory and godown in the Yuen-Ming-Yuen and Soochow Roads, together with the plant, machinery, fixtures, stock-in-trade and goodwill of the Firm's business, upon very advantageous terms.

The following are the principal departments of the business as at present carried on, viz.:—Household and General Stores, Wines, Spirits and other liquors, Bakery, Tailoring and Gentlemen's Outfitting, Drapery, Ladies' and Children's Outfitting, Fancy Goods, Furnishing and General Upholstery.

Each branch of the business is in good working order, and well provided with all requisite fixtures and plant, while the stock is large and suitable, and the present staff of assistants is thoroughly well qualified.

To aid production in the furniture factory, powerful steam wood-working machinery has been ordered and may shortly be expected from Europe.

The gross returns of the Firm's business during the four years ended the 31st of March, 1882, have averaged about \$100,000 per annum, while the average annual profit during the same period has, after making ample allowance for bad debts, been over \$40,000.

Messrs. AUGUSTUS WHITE and GEORGE R. CORNER have certified to the above figures:—
While the averages mentioned above are for a period of four years, the business done during the latter two of those years shows a marked increase, the profits for the two years ended the 31st of March 1882 being over \$100,000, or about \$20,000 in excess of the previous two years.

The accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1883, have not yet been fully made up, but the Day Books for the last six months of that year show Net Sales of \$178,137.97, against \$166,277.64 for the corresponding period of the previous year, being an increase of \$11,860.33.

The net profits of the business of the Company will be applied in the first place to paying interest to the Shareholders upon their Capital at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and of whatever surplus may remain one-third will be applied in such way as the Shareholders shall from time to time determine, and the remaining two-thirds will be divided among the Shareholders who are contributors of business, *pro rata*, according to the amount of business contributed by each during the year in respect of which the distribution is made.

The purchase price to be paid for the land, buildings, plant, steam and other machinery, fixtures, and goodwill appertaining to Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ' business has been fixed at the sum of Tls. 150,000, in part payment of which the vendors are prepared to accept Tls. 50,000, in fully paid up shares in the Company and two-thirds of the balance by equal instalments, 12 and 18 months respectively from the formation of the Company, thus leaving only Tls. 33,334 to be paid down. The unpaid purchase money will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. only, and the Directors will have the option of anticipating any payment of principal should they think fit to do so. The Vendors are prepared to dispose of their stock, all of which has been expressly imported for the business, and is in good condition, at its cost, as laid down in Shanghai. Its estimated value is about Tls. 125,000. Power will be taken in the Deed of Settlement to increase the Capital of the Company, should such increase, at any future time, appear to the Shareholders desirable.

The present members of the Firm of HALL & HOLTZ have agreed to remain in the Company's service for at least three years, and to do their utmost to further its interests.

The Agreement of sale and the draft Deed of Settlement are open for inspection at the Office of the Company's Legal Adviser.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained from Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ, or from the Company's Bankers.
Application for Shares, at Hongkong or Fochow, can be made to

Messrs. GILMAN & Co.,

Agents of the Agra Bank.

Shanghai, 4th July, 1883. [543]

Intimations.

MACAO.

WANTED TO RENT.

FOR Two Months during the Summer, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN MACAO the Praia Grande preferred.
Send Particulars to
C. B. A.,
Care of Hongkong Telegraph,
Hongkong, 21st June, 1883.

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO-SHAMPOO WASH to the public, as well as by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

MR. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,

VARIETY STORE,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [321]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

HAIR CUTTING.....50 Cents.
SHAMPOOING.....25 "
SHAVING.....25 "
TRIMMING BEARDS.....25 "

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.
MR. MARMANDE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.

MR. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Pinard, who has had many years experience and guarantee it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:
EVERY DAY.....\$4.00 Per Month.
EVERY OTHER DAY.....\$3.00
TWICE A WEEK.....\$2.00

MR. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites, which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied with Punkahs, and the "Ice" Shampoo is the greatest luxury of the day.

The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [458]

GUEDES & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1882. [4]

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTION

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERSOF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS.OF
AERATED WATERS.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.FOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

We have no desire to appear in the role of alarmists; but we cannot help expressing the opinion that the telegram received from London yesterday, referring to the recent action of the French in Madagascar, is calculated to greatly endanger the peaceful and friendly relations at present existing between Great Britain and France. The telegram, which is dated the 11th inst., reads as follows:—"The latest intelligence from Madagascar from British officials states that by order of the commander of the French naval force in Malagasy waters, the flags of the consulates have been removed."

The British Government has demanded explanations of the French Government. The French Admiral appears to have acted in a most arbitrary fashion, and the British Government has promptly demanded explanations for what is a distinct breach of treaty rights and international law. Under ordinary circumstances the difficulty which has thus unfortunately arisen could have been easily adjusted; but it is notorious that since the recent Egyptian campaign a considerable amount of animosity against Britain has been conspicuously displayed amongst nearly all classes of the French people. The Tongking affair has only increased this ill will. It has been currently reported in political circles in Paris that China has been "egged on" to oppose French pretensions in Annam by one of the "Great European Powers"; that power is presumed to be Great Britain, and this presumption has engendered a vast deal of irritation amongst the citizens of the Republic against their ancient allies. The political pulse is so peculiarly sensitive at present that one is compelled to attach to what may be only a very trifling matter, far greater importance than under ordinary circumstances would be warranted. However, the French surely never expected to be permitted to work their own sweet will in Madagascar, quite irrespective of the interests of other nations, and the recent arbitrary act of Admiral PIERRE at Tamatave can only have been feeling, as to what lengths they would be permitted to go without receiving a peremptory check.

There can be no doubt that there is the making of a very pretty quarrel in this Malagasy business. From home papers we note that a telegram from Tamatave, dated May 18, says that the situation in Madagascar had become very serious. In addition to Mazunga, it appears that the French war-vessels had bombarded the towns of Amoronangana and Passandava, ports claimed by the French on the northwest of Madagascar. The bombardment caused great destruction of the British and other foreign merchandise. This action of the French caused the greatest excitement in Madagascar. The Malagasy were pressing forward their military preparations, and the Government declared their resolve to resist French aggression by force of arms. It was also reported that the French had destroyed all the towns on the Passandava coast. The news had created great excitement at Tamatave, and the merchants were sending their goods into the interior as fast as possible, in case the French should open fire upon that town, where the French naval commander was soon expected to arrive. In the bombardment of Mazunga a large amount of property belonging to British subjects and traders of other nationalities was destroyed. From later announcements it would seem that the French occupied Tamatave almost without striking a blow, and that opposition to their triumphal occupation of the ports coveted was hardly looked for. According to the

Voltaire, a reliable Paris journal, Admiral Pierre, the naval commander, had been instructed not to withdraw until after the recognition by Queen RANAVALO of the French Protectorate. He was also to insist upon the right being accorded to French subjects of owning landed property in Madagascar, and to claim 1,500,000 francs for the cost of the Expedition.

It is just within the bounds of possibility that a material alteration in the actual position of affairs may have necessitated the adoption of the measures taken by Admiral PIERRE, against which the British Government has with such unusual energy protested. But before committing ourselves to any definite opinion, it will be better to wait for further details. It would be folly attempting to disguise the fact that, on the face of Ruter's telegram, there is ample cause for alarm. In the present excited state of France, the Republican Government may be led by popular feeling into political complications of so grave a character that they will scarcely bear contemplation. All well wishers of the Republic and true friends of France will earnestly hope that reason may prevail with M. GREY and his advisers, when considering the magnitude of the task involved in breaking asunder the bonds of peace and amity, which for so many years have closely bound that nation and Great Britain together.

On the 14th of July, 1789, the terror of the French nation, *la Bastille*, was destroyed by the populace. This famous castle or prison was built in the fourteenth century and originally intended for the defence of the Gate St. Antoine at Paris, against the English. It was built of stone in oblong shape with eight towers wherein the prisons of the fortress were situated, and with its guns had entire command over the workmen's quarter in the Faubourg St. Antoine. Notwithstanding the fact that it possessed lofty walls, guns, and a moat for its protection against assaults to which it seemed impervious, it was, ninety-four years ago to-day, attacked by a mob of some fifty thousand people, backed with the assistance of some twenty cannon and the *Gardes Francaises*, and soon taken, being only resisted by a feeble defence on the part of Governor DELAUNAY and his small garrison of *invalides* and *Suisses* numbering only a hundred and odd. The following day the actual destruction of the building began by the exasperated multitude, and notwithstanding the fact that only seven prisoners were found within its walls, such was the abhorrence with which the building was looked upon as being the receptacle of many persons of the upper classes, many victims of intrigues, family quarrels, political despotism and various other forms of tyranny that its destruction was determined upon and carried into effect in the luckless reign of Louis XVI. and his unfortunate consort, MARIE ANTOINETTE. It is probably in accordance with the lines of the *suave Mongin*, to the effect that

"The history of the Bastille would comprehend, strictly speaking, all the intellectual and political movements of France; that, three years ago it was decided by the French people to make this day, the 14th of July, a national holiday. In consequence of this, the French ships in harbor have been gaily dressed with bunting and the genial Consul for France, Monsieur LEON DEJARDIN has been the recipient of such of his compatriots who chose to honor the day by paying their respects to their country's able representative at this port. We hear that a goodly number of Frenchmen availed themselves of their consul's hospitality, and that one enthusiastic member had the following stirring speech prepared for delivery at the Consulate, but found to his dismay when he got there that only four persons were present, and in consequence did not give utterance to his ideas. We were supplied with a copy of the speech, and as we have taken the trouble to translate it we publish it to show that there is at least one heart in the Colony that beats warmly for France and her citizens' rights.

Gentlemen, we have to thank Mons. L. De JARDIN, our esteemed consul, for inviting us here to meet him on this day, the anniversary of the freedom of the French people. This is the first time our representative in China has taken such an interest in our general welfare as to call us together, and I trust that such an innovation will bear good fruit, as it cannot be denied that good feeling amongst us must spring from such a meeting. We should not forget, gentlemen, that our Republic has made immense strides in advancement since the disastrous war of 1870 and 1871, and we must also remember that the credit of this is due to the great minds who have controlled our affairs in very troublous times. The war indemnity, amounting to many millions of francs, has long since been cleared off and our territory freed, and our country is now in a flourishing and healthy condition. Many institutions have been created since the establishment of the Republic; our territory has been enlarged in many parts of the world, and as to the matter of Tonquin which is now interesting the whole of Europe, that is only a question of time. At the commencement of the present year our country sustained a great loss by the death of Leon Gambetta, one of the ablest statesmen in Europe, but it is some consolation to us to know that we have many men who have

shown eminent political powers amongst the rising generation. France has always been a fruitful garden in producing men of genius, and the parties antagonistic to the Republic have almost entirely disappeared, so that we can confidently look forward to a lengthy period of freedom from internal troubles. We see by the daily department elections that the people are still, as institutions are not yet perfect; there are still some abuses to rectify and other institutions to create. These, however, will doubtless in good time be accomplished, and France will once more stand out in bold relief as one of the great nations of the civilized world.

Vive la République!
Vive Monsieur le Consul!

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 12th.

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.
The latest intelligence from Madagascar from British officials states that by order of the commander of the French naval force in Malagasy waters, the flags of the consulates have been removed. The British Government has demanded explanations of the French Government.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

KWOK SAP, and Kwok Ho, boatmen, were sent to Mr. Hayward's hotel for a sojourn of three months, with hard labor thrown in, for the unlawful possession of two ship's sextants and a compass at Yau-ma-ti yesterday.

"I DIDN'T want to stay among the Arizona Indians, they're so fond of cremation," said a returned explorer. "What difference did that make?" asked a friend. "Why you see," was the reply, "they don't wait for a fellow to die before they cremate him!"

WONG AKIN, was sentenced to 14 days' hard labor by Captain Thomsett this morning, for being a suspicious character and in possession of housebreaking implements near a door at Gutzlaff Street at 4 o'clock this morning. The suspected housebreaker admitted three previous convictions.

A NEWS item recently stated that a man in a Western city, "on a wager, killed ten rats with his teeth in three minutes and a half." Genius crops out in the most unexpected places. The new edition of *Eminent Men of America* will be very incomplete if it doesn't give this Western man of talent a prominent place in its pages.

An old woman who had put herself to considerable inconvenience, and gone a good way to seek a sick friend, learned on arriving that the alarming symptoms had subsided. "Ah! hoo are ye the day, Mrs. Crawford?" she inquired in breathless anxiety. "Oo, I'm quite well now, thank ye, Mrs. Grosset." "Quite well!" exclaimed the breathless crone, "after me haein' come so far to see ye!"

A CERTAIN DEAN, passing one day through the streets of Oxford, met several undergraduates who passed him without removing their caps. The dean called one of them, and asked: "Do you know me?" "No, sir." "How long have you been at college?" "Eight days, sir." "Oh, very well," said the dean, continuing his walk, "puppies, I remember, don't open their eyes till the ninth day."

A YOUNG preacher, on a visit to an eminent divine, spent a whole day in frequent sighing, and then excusing himself on the score of his grief that he had so very hard a heart. His friend bore this for one day, but when it was renewed next morning he lost patience. "Why, sir," said he, "don't be cast down. Remember the compensating principle." "Compensating principle?" echoed the youth. "What can compensate for a hard heart?" "Why, a soft head," to be sure?" answered the other.

THE hatred entertained by the Russians towards the Jew is really astonishing. Even when the Muscovite has a desire to borrow some of the shakels which the sons of Jacob have amassed they insult the person they seek to rob, and having secured his money, try to kill him. In but few places in Russia only are the Jews allowed to live, and in these 15 per cent. of their children alone are allowed to be sent to school. After all, we have much to be thankful for under British rule. We at least get a little religious toleration—both Jew and Gentile alike.

A GOOD story is told of a Judge visiting a penal institution, and being practically disposed, the learned Judge philanthropically trusted himself on the treadmill, desiring the warden to set it in motion. The machine was accordingly adjusted, and his lordship began to lift his feet. In a few minutes, however, the new hand had quite enough of it, and called to be released; but this was not so easy. "Please my lord," said the man, "you can't get off. It's set for 20 minutes; that's the shortest time we can make it go." So the Judge was in duress until his "term" expired.

It is related by Kurt Sprengel that the Arabian physicians sometimes relied with great success on moral means, of which the following striking instance is given:—One of Haroun Al-Raschid's wives suffered from paralysis of both arms. Deschibrell, the Court physician, induced the Caliph to summon all the leading nobles to a large hall in his palace, and then he introduced the lady to the assembled multitude. Without a word of preface he raised her veil, when feelings of shame and fear restored strength to the palsied arms. The lady hastily drew her veil down again, and was cured from that hour.

A *novicius* richie had his house robbed of several valuable pictures. He appreciated them because they had cost him a great deal of money, and when he made his appearance at an art-dealer's he was in a very excited state. "I want you to get my pictures for me," he said. "What do you mean?" asked the dealer. "Why, I was robbed of them the other night, and I come to you for satisfaction?" was the answer. "But, my dear sir, we are not receivers of stolen goods, nor are we detective officers," said the dealer. "Then," shouted the indignant millionaire, "you had better take in your sign, 'Oil-paintings restored!'"

WOO AYAP, was charged before Captain Thomsett this morning with the larceny of a pair of shoes valued at \$2, the property of a carpenter. Chi Ahoh, the noble "Chips" referred to, stated that as he was enjoying a look at the sing-song this morning at 9 o'clock, he missed his pedal extremity covers which he had taken off and placed alongside his feet. He turned round and saw a man walking away with the trotter cases, so he called out for a lunkong and gave the thief into custody. Mr. Woo stated that he saw the shoes on the floor and picked them up to throw them out of the window as he thought they were mere rubbish. Captain Thomsett relegated the hawker to the Arbuthnot Road Hotel for a month's hard labor.

We have received a statement from the Wa Hop Telegraph Company showing the traffic on the line since it was opened to the public on Monday last, from which it appears that the telegraph is being extensively used for commercial purposes both here and in Canton. On Monday no fewer than 65 messages were forwarded; 36 from foreigners and 29 from Chinese, and on the following day the total reached 48, of which 26 were from foreigners. The unfavorable weather on Thursday of course prevented the steam launch from running over to the terminus on the mainland, and this want of station in Hongkong for obvious reasons, is likely to prove a great obstacle to the Company's financial success. However, the Directorate have applied for permission to connect the land line by cable with this colony, and it can scarcely be doubted that the Secretary of State will readily grant the desired concession.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—In good Pope Hennessy's time we used to get all the news from Manila about typhoons promptly circulated by special "Express," the whole of the telegraphic particulars being invariably published. The Colonial Secretary managed this work. But now seems that the Harbour Master receives the telegrams, and bottles them up in his own brain pan, and only does out the news to those who care to take the trouble to call at his office searching for information. Don't you think you would do good by airing this real grievance in your valuable columns? A few lines in the press might possibly lead to the public being a little better posted in future. We believe that all the telegrams received from Manila by the Harbour Master have been published in our own and our contemporaries columns; however, it is a very easy matter to send round an "express," and doubtless Captain Thomsett will take the hint thrown out by our correspondent, and do so in future.

We came across the following paragraph—which ought to prove interesting to Sir George Phillip and our old friends of that never-to-be-forgotten jary in an old number of *Byrne's Dramatic Times*, a well-known New York dramatic journal—"I wonder if Daniel Bandmann's latest exploits have been heard of in America as yet. He is in Hongkong, and has been kicking up his usual disgraceful shindy." The editor of the local paper had the audacity to say Bandmann's Hamlet was not as good as Irving's. I never saw Mr. Irving's Hamlet, so I can't tell how rough this criticism was. Mr. Bandmann apparently thought it was an awful thing to say, about him, which is an intimation that he considers Mr. Irving's Hamlet pretty tough. Anyway, he sent word to the editor that he was coming around to punch his head. The editor replied through the columns of his paper, inviting Daniel to come on, and warning him that he had undertaken a contract which would prove of greater interest than his accustomed attempts to trash women. The editor made the same choice remarks concerning the valiant Bandmann, and closed with a statement as to his (the editor's) fighting hours. Daniel concluded he would not punch the editorial head, and used the paper for libel instead. It must be a pretty difficult matter to libel Dan Bandmann. If he gets the best of this quarrel it will be the first of his long list of disgraceful performances of this kind in which he has come out first best.

It must be admitted, remarks a writer in the *Oxford Mail*, that the French are better at the practice of filibustering than the theory of it. They understand how to make a raid, but in the diplomatics of the subject they are inept in no mean degree. This is proved to admiration by M. Challeme-Lacour's defence of the Tonquin expedition, by his accusation of England as a breed-hate between France and China, and by his description of the Chinese state of mind and the Chinese view of French proceedings. As the Marquess Tseng has shown, and as we have been able to see for ourselves, his fancy is altogether responsible for his facts. Not Thiers himself is more inaccurate; not Hugo is more imaginative or inexact. With the memory of Midlothian upon us, and its results still staring us in the face from every quarter of the globe, we cannot afford to be too hard on M. Challeme-Lacour, nor to wonder overmuch at the incredible "lightness of heart" with which—*as Oliver* plunged into difficulties with Prussia—he is plunging into difficulties with China and Tonquin. There seems no doubt, however, that France is in a bad way; and that Gambettism minus Gambetta—the skull without the brain—is likely to turn out as dangerous and expensive an amusement as Imperialism minus Bonaparte. This, too, is not all. M. Challeme-Lacour appears to have looked at the future and its possibilities even more carelessly than at the present and its facts. He is not at all aware to a fight with China; but he seems to have forgotten that in all probability a fight with China means a fight with Chinese Gordon. The great captain's interest in the people he saved from ruin is as fresh and vigorous as ever. His intimacy with Li-Hung-chang is as close as when he commanded the Ever-Victorious Army; it is possible that even now the two may be in correspondence. How Gordon leads we know; and we know how the Chinese follow under his leadership. M. Challeme-Lacour knows neither, otherwise his "lightness of heart" would seem even less excusable than now.

"MARY," said he, gazing into her bright eyes, "can you tell me why you are like the weather?" "I give it up," said Mary, quite promptly. "Because," said Charley, "you are so changeable, you know." "Very good," said Mary; "but can you tell me, Charley, why you are not like the weather?" Charley, having failed to guess, she added, "Because the paper here says that the weather is going to clear off." Charley looked serious and began searching for his hat.

H.M.S. *Sapphire*, commander John R. T. Fullerton, arrived in harbour shortly before three o'clock this afternoon and fired a salute of nine guns. The *Sapphire* left Plymouth on the 23rd February last, coming out round the Cape, and called at Madeira, St. Vincent and Singapore, and left the latter port on the second instant. On the 11th the *Sapphire* passed the steamer *De Bay* and on the 12th met with a strong breeze. We understand the *Sapphire* will leave for the north about the end of next week to relieve the *Encounter*.

A GRAVE and dignified D.D., after listening to the recitation of the catechism by a class of children, was asked to make a few remarks to them. Whereupon he said: "I desire, my young friends, to express an unqualified approbation of this exercise. I regard the catechism as the most admirable epitome of religious belief extant." The superintendent pulled his sleeve, and asked him to explain the word epitome, which he elucidated as follows: "By epitome, my children, I mean—that is—it is synonymous with synopsis."

PEOPLE in want of a few warlike trophies for their mantel-shelves and back-gardens have now an excellent opportunity open to them. The Egyptian War Ministry advertises for sale the following superfluous stock:—199 cannon, 111 mitrailleuses, 9000 saddles, 9000 swords, and over 52,000 rifles—of which 10,000 are Remingtons. The Boers are expected to be large purchasers. There will, however, be a few job lots open for Englishmen who wish to pick up a cannon or a mitrailleuse cheaply for protecting their mansions against burglars. Bill Sykes may face a revolver, but he would never confront a Gatling gun judiciously planted on the stair-head and worked by the wrathful householders. This ought also to be a grand chance for the Annamites and their "Black Flag" allies.

A TACK is a simple, unpretending sort of a young nail, noted for its keen repartees when pressed for a reply, and possessing the peculiar power, when standing on its head, of causing the cold shivers to run down the back of a man in mere anticipation of what might be. Tacks are in season all the year round, but the early spring is usually the time selected by them for a grand combined effort, and then they flourish everywhere for at least a month. In argument the tack is sharp and pointed, but the display of either or both depends largely on the amount of pressure employed by its opponent. In direct contrast to a good joke, the amusement generally begins before you see the point; and this fact is easily demonstrated by walking the floor in your stocking feet, a well-kept room on such an occasion averaging two tacks to the square foot. The flume of the tack gives great promise of more extended usefulness and unlimited possibilities, as several of our most eminent college professors, having carefully studied the effect of a sharp tack of reasonable length placed properly in a chair, are about to introduce tacks and do away with springboards in our college gymnasiums.

THE late Dean Stanley, in his "Lectures on the Eastern Church," has some passages which may be worth recalling *à propos* of the coronation of Alexander III. After explaining that the Czar is the father of the whole patriarchal community of Russia, and that his religious or ecclesiastical position runs through the whole history of his Church, the Dean goes on to say:—"He is the keeper of the keys and the body of the servant of God. His coronation, even at the present time, is not a mere ceremony, but an historical event and solemn consecration. It is preceded by fasting and seclusion, and takes place in the most sacred church in Russia, the Emperor not, as in corresponding forms of European investiture, a passive recipient, but himself the principal figure in the whole scene; himself reciting aloud the confession of the orthodox faith; himself alone on his knees, amid the assembled multitude, offering up the prayer of intercession for the empire; himself placing his own crown with his own hands on his own head; himself entering through the sacred doors of the innermost sanctuary, and taking from the altar the elements of the bread and wine, of which, then, and there, in virtue of his consecration, he communicates with bishops, priests, and deacons." And again, in regard to the building of which we have been reading so much in the last few weeks—"The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin, and the heart of the Kremlin is the Patriarchal Cathedral, the Church of the Assumption, or Repose, of the Virgin. It is in dimensions what in the West would be called a chapel rather than a cathedral. But it is so filled with recollections, so teeming with worshippers, so bursting with tombs and pictures from the pavement up to the cupola, that its smallness of space is forgotten in the fullness of its contents." On the platform of its nave, from Ivan the Terrible downwards to this day, the Czaars have been crowned. Along its altar screen are deposited the most sacred pictures of Russia—that, painted by the Metropolitan Peter, this, sent by the Greek Emperor Manuel; that brought by Vladimir from Kiev. High in the cupola is the chapel, where, as at the summit of the Russian Church, the Russian Princes were elected. In the depth of the throne, behind the altar, is the sacred picture which commemorates the original rock of Kieff, whence the seed of Moscow was born. Round the walls are buried the Princes of the Church at the four corners, here, as in all Oriental buildings, the place of honour, the throne most highly venerated."

We would remind our readers that the "Southern Star Minstrels" will give a performance in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening commencing at 9 o'clock. The abilities of the company are well known, and as these artists are giving this final performance in the hope of being able to clear out of the colony, for more congenial quarters, we trust they will have a full house.

THOMAS KING, of America, an engineer and an old frequenter of the magistrates' sanctum, faced the "beak" this morning on the old charge of "drunk and disorderly." William Currie, P. C. 40, stated that he conveyed Mr. King to the station last evening at 11 o'clock as he was under the influence of fire water, and roaming about in the Tai-ping-hai district. King admitted the soft impeachment, and was let off on paring with one Mexican.

THE magistrate who convicted a prisoner of stealing a coat simply because he squinted was not more unreasonable in his action than that particular friend of the Duke of Sutherland who recorded his vote against the London and North-Western Railway Bill for securing the site of St. James's burial ground. The opposition to the Bill was made chiefly on the ground that it was undesirable to allow a railway company to secure a space that should be kept open for the public. During a discussion on the subject a few weeks ago, the Duke of Sutherland said he had asked an hon. friend of his why he voted against the Bill. That gentleman replied he had done so because the London and North-Western Company had behaved very badly to him. Asked in what way the company had annoyed him, he replied that they had *weighed his luggage once!* Comment here would only weaken the beauty of the joke.

A STATESMAN was once in conversation with a few friends as to what course ought to be adopted with regard to misrepresentation in the press, and a friend said to him: "The obvious course is not to take notice of what is said of you in the papers. People will find you out in time if you do not contradict these things." "Well," said the statesman, heaving a deep sigh, "that was the course I once pursued. I entered on public life with a resolution that, whatever the Press might say of me, I would take no notice of it. For years and years I persevered till at last my friends came to me and said: 'There is an accusation in one paper of such an unutterably villainous kind that you owe it to yourself and to your supporters to contradict it.' The statesman felt that in this case an exception must be made. He contradicted the report as he informed the friends to whom he was recounting his experiences. "Well," said one, "and what did the papers do?" "Why," the statesman answered, "they went and proved the villain!"

THE CHINESE AND HAWAII.

The small-sized kingdom of Hawaii is again agitated from centre to circumference; not by a new eruption of Mauna Loa, but by an event which in the language of the "ministerial organ," has come upon that kingdom "with the suddenness of a thunder-clap. Without warning, and entirely unexpected, the Hawaiian islands arrived from Hongkong, bringing up a thousand Chinamen, and the information that a third steamship was on the way, 1,100 Chinamen; that a fourth was about to sail with at least one thousand; that a fifth would follow with about eight hundred, and that a sixth and seventh were chartered to bring 1,600—making an addition of 5,600 to the Chinese population of the kingdom in the months of April and May. The suddenness of this great influx of Chinamen forbids the idea that it is voluntary migration of Celestials to Mr. Spreckels's sugar plantation. The ministerial organ is compelled to think that the sugar planters themselves have been secretly behind the scenes, in point of fact, that it is the sudden disclosure of their method of solving the Hawaiian labor problem, which the Hawaiian Government undertook, but miserably failed to solve for them. Yet, if it is the outcome of prearranged plans made by them, they have kept their own counsels with marvellous secrecy. The first intimation to the Government that seven great cargoes of Chinamen were coming was the arrival of the first cargo. The arrival of these large invasions of Chinese coolies may be sport for sugar planters, but the more serious question is, does it not portend the fulfilment of the other branch of the table of the fates? May it not mean ruin to the kingdom? The judgment of everybody in Hawaii, excepting the sugar planters, is said to be against suffering these islands to be overrun by Chinamen; which means discouragement to immigration of all other races and the speedy substitution of Asiatic for that resembles European civilization. But what appears to worry the Hawaiian Government most is the question: "What will they think of it in America?" When the Americans perceive that they are receiving a large quantity with Hawaii, worked by hordes of Chinese coolies, will they not be inclined to listen to the clamor of the Eastern and Southern men for the abrogation of that treaty? And if the treaty should be abrogated, it would not put an end to the rising prosperity of Hawaii, and bring that hopeful pocket kingdom to ruin? These are not altogether idle fears of the Hawaiians. Beyond a doubt there is a menace of more peril to the future welfare of their islands. In the rapid influx of Asiatic coolies, there is an other visible condition, which is a peril which Americans will neither contemplate unconcerned nor with any disposition to be even passively agents of its increase. It is a little strange that American sugar planters in Hawaii should not themselves perceive the danger, not only to Hawaii, but to their own interest, that lurks in this policy of repopulating these islands with Chinese coolies for the mere profit they hope to get out of them. Why is it not practicable for American sugar planters in Hawaii to employ their own labor from among the negro population of this country? A million of negroes have been required. One condition of the Hawaiian treaty is the importing of Chinamen; that they do not bring their women with them; do not come as people, but as imported working animals. The same objection would not rest against the American blacks. They would carry their families with them, and would become settled Hawaiians, and both the island and their progeny certainly would make a desirable population of Hawaii.

Chinese

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 455.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

**WINSOR AND NEWTON'S
ARTISTS' MATERIALS**
FOR
WATER AND OIL PAINTING.
Comprising:—
COLOURS in all LANDSCAPE SHADES.
PREPARED OIL & DRYING VARNISHES.
SABLE & HOG BRUSHES in large selections.
VARNISH BRUSHES and SOFTENERS.
ARTISTS' CASES, Empty and Fitted.
PALETTES AND PALETTE KNIVES.
DIPPERS AND WASHERS.
MILL BOARDS. OIL BLOCKS.
WHATMAN'S WATER COLOUR BLOCKS.
ENGLISH MADE PICTURE FRAMES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1883. [340]

Insurance.

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES, allowing an immediate cash discount of 25 per cent.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1883. [560]
THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.
RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

General Notice.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$3,333,333-33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$705,827.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., Chairman. LEE YAT LAY, Esq.
LO YUEN MOON, Esq. CHU CHEE NUNG, Esq.
MANAGER—HO ANEI.
MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [501]

Notice.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary,
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00.
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 330,000.00.
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 316,335.56.
TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.....Tls. 1,066,335.56.
DIRECTORS.
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq. W. M. MEYER, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHELAN, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.
RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.
POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [183]

Intimation.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and Solo of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Pianoforte. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [188]

To be Let.

TO BE LET,
(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)
FIVE COMMODIOUS and well VENTILATED ROOMS suitable for OFFICES or a FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE at No. 24, Praya Central, corner of Pottinger Street.
Apply on the Premises.
F. VINCENT,
24, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [527]
TO LET.
A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms) with GARDEN in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had.
For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [18]
TO LET.
No. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
37, GRAHAM STREET (late occupied by Mr. H. N. MODY).
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SON & Co.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1883. [7]
TO LET.
FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot 20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.
For all information, apply to
BIRD & PALMER.
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]
HOUSE No. 31, MOSQUE JUNCTION.
Apply to
A. F. PEREIRA,
No. 1, Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Street.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [545]
TO LET.
FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.
Private Family.
For Particulars, apply to
M. A.,
Office of this paper.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]
TO LET.
ON PEDDAR'S HILL,
WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY,
TWO SPACIOUS APARTMENTS.
COOL AND AIRY.
For Particulars, apply to
X,
Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1883. [533]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
A LARGE COMBINATION BURGLAR and FIRE PROOF SAFE on wheels, made by HALL'S SAFE & LOCK Co., New York, and Cincinnati.
The Combination has over 100 changes, the SAFE can only be opened by the party who makes the Combination or under his instructions; even the maker is unable to open it without the knowledge of the Combination used.
Height.....4 Feet.
Width.....3 " 6 inches.
Depth.....2 " 2 inches.
For Particulars, apply to
G. R. LAMBERT,
Peddar's Wharf.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1883. [557]
FOR SALE.
THE OWNER being about to retire from Business is open to negotiate for the Sale of the GOOD-WILL, FITTINGS, and FURNITURE Complete of the Old Established and well-known establishment known as the "NATIONAL HOTEL," situated at Nos. 222 and 224, Queen's Road Central. The House contains TWO BILLIARD TABLES (one English and one American) which are in first-class condition.
For further Particulars apply to
JOHN OLSON,
National Hotel.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [467]
FOR SALE.
EX STEAMSHIP "LAKETES."
A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.
THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.
Capable of Condensing Three Thousand Gallons per day.
Apply to
G. FENWICK & Co.,
Victoria Foundry.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [318]
FOR SALE CHEAP.
FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS COKE
IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.
COAL TAR IN BARRELS.
CHOY CHEW,
230, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [262]
AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY.
NAVY BOTTLED.
LONG FLAX CROWN.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]
FOR SALE CHEAP.
SEVERAL GOOD PONIES, suitable for Hack, Carriage Ponies or Jumpers.
Apply to
R. FRASER SMITH,
Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1883. [188]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH'S
LIST OF CHEAP, PRACTICAL, USEFUL AND STANDARD BOOKS.
FORTY CENTS EACH.
Michod's Guide to Athletic Training.
Baths and Bathing.
The Heart and its Functions.
Health in Schools.
Exercise and Training.
The House and its Surroundings.
Personal Appearances in Health and Disease.
The Skin and its Troubles.
Alcohol, its use and abuse.
Premature Death, its promotion and prevention.
Dictionary of Daily Blunders.
Dictionary of Mythology.
Rejected Addresses by Horace and James Smith.
Dictionary of English Proverbs.
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.
Poker, How to Play it, by one of its Victims.
The Secret of a Clear Head.
Enquire Within—Upon Everything—New Edition.....\$ 1.00.
Every Man his own Lawyer—completely revised.....2.50.
Live-and-Learn—a Guide to Correct Writing and Speaking.....1.00.
A New Dictionary of Quotations from Greek, Latin and Modern Languages with Index to more than 15,000 words.....3.00.
The Newspaper and General Reader's Companion.....1.00.
The Sight and how to preserve it; by Angel.....0.60.
Etiquette of Good Society.....0.75.
FRANCE, CHINA AND TONQUIN.
THE FOLLOWING BOOKS HAVE A SPECIAL BEARING ON THIS SUBJECT.
Across Chryse, being the Narrative of a Journey of Exploration through the South China-Border-Lands from Canton to Mandalay by Archibald R. Colquhoun, with a specially prepared Map, 30 facsimiles of native drawings and 300 Illustrations, 2 vols.....\$12.50.
Histoire des Relations de la Chine avec l'Annam-Vietnam du XVIIe au XIXe Siècle, d'après des documents Chinois par G. Devéria. Ouvrage accompagné d'une Carte.....3.00.
La Conquête du Ton-Kin par vingt-sept Français Sous le Commandement du Jeun Dupuis.....0.75.
La Province Chinoise du Yun-Nan par Emile Rocher, 2 vols.....7.50.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
NEW CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS in Great Variety.
FASHIONABLE FANCY STATIONERY IN BOXES; Very Cheap.
THIN OVERLAND BOOK, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, at a Cheaper Rate than can be laid down from London.
LETTER BOOKS, WATER WELLS, RULERS, and COMMERCIAL REQUISITES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEW BOOKS.

A Quantity of FRANKLIN SQUARE AND SEASIDE LIBRARIES.
WALSH'S MODERN SPORTSMAN'S GUN AND RIFLE.
WHO'S WHO?
STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK.
GILDER'S ICE PACK AND TUNDRA.
LAWN TENNIS SETS.
CRICKET.
SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA "IOLANTHE."
SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS AND MARKERS.
BEZIQUE.
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [703]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.
WE ARE SHOWING EX "GLENLEARN."

VERY FINE INDIA LINO CLOTHS.
NORMAN STRIPE DRESS MATERIALS.
White ALL OVER TUCKINGS—a New White Dress Material.
COLOURED CHECKED ZEPHYRS for washing dresses.
POMPADOUR SILKS, cashmeres and delaines for summer dressing gowns.
A Fresh Assortment of Best Silk and Wool FLANNELS.
French Embroidered Pongee Silk TRIMMINGS.
An entirely New Stock of Ladies' PARASOLS.
Ladies' Plain and Fancy COLLARS.
Children's White Silk and Spun Silk SOCKS in all sizes.
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES in all the latest styles.
A Fresh Delivery of Atkinson's SCENTED—A few Specialties in BOOKS.
SEWING MACHINES in all the Leading makes, &c., &c., &c.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [249]

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK.
COMPRISING—
White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.
Cotton Trimming Lace.
Silk Handkerchief Border.
Silk Circular and Square D'oyles.
and Black Silk Filigree.
Silk Parasol Cover.
Cotton Parasol Cover.
Silk Veil and Scarf.
Silk Collar and Cuffs.
Silk Collar Breast Pendant.
Silk Collar Breast Pointed.
Cotton Collar Breast Pointed.
and Black Silk Necktie.
Silk Mittens.
Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.
Earrings to match the above.
Fancy Pendant.
Plain Chain Necklet.
Fancy Locket.
Fancy Bracelet.
Brooch (Love Knot).
" (Margarite).
" (Slipper).
" (Shell).
" (Circular).
" (Fan).
" (Lily).
Earrings to match the above.
AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.
S. MEYERS,
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1883. [28]

FOR SALE.

WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS
No. 1 to 10.
WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 8, 10, 12 OZ.
U.S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 42 inches Wide.
AMERICAN COTTON DRILL
COTTON TWINE—5, 7, 8 Fold.
HENRY'S CANVAS, No. 1.
WILLIAM DOLAN,
21, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1883. [403]
THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.
HAS FOR SALE.
CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vegetables, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habano of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Peninsula, markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commission Executed.
JOSE M. BASA,
No. 51, B. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1883. [543]

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of July, 1883, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., when the Resolutions Passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 12th day of July, 1883, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.
By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1883. [558]
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 30th July—instant, at THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Directors and Auditors.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [546]
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 30th instant, inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [547]
CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [541]
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that CERTIFICATES for the present Shares in the Society may be obtained upon application at the Office of the Company, in Exchange for Old Certificates or Provisional Scrip.
By Order,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1883. [518]
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A FIRST INTERIM BONUS OF TWENTY per cent. upon Contributions for the year 1883 has this day been DECLARED.
WARRANTS may be had on Application at the Office of the Society on and after the 21st instant.
By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [400]
THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.
THE List of Applications for SHARES in the above named Company will CLOSE at SHANGHAI, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant. Shanghai, 4th July, 1883. [540]
DR. ROGERS HAS REMOVED TO No. 2, DUNDAS STREET, just in the rear of the Oriental Bank, Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [551]
A CARD.
PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING can be obtained for SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR MARRIED COUPLES AT No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, Next Door to the Temperance Hall. Terms Moderate.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]
CARD.
COMFORTABLE BOARD & LODGING TO BE HAD AT MODERATE TERMS.
Apply to
A. L. BARRETTO,
No. 223, Spring Gardens.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [542]
"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL"
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.
THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL, who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort. TERMS, MODERATE.
[502]
ROYAL YORK HOTEL.
OLD STYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.
THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment, at STRICTLY MODERATE CHARGES.
A. HOADLY,
Proprietor.
[503]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"BENLARIQ,"
Captain Clarke, expected here on or about the 17th instant, will have immediate despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1883. [523]
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"BENVENUE,"
Captain Potter, shortly expected, will have immediate despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1883. [520]
NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.
THE Steamship
"AMERIQUE,"
Jouve, Commander, will sail on or about the 20th July, for MARSEILLES, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN and SUEZ, and will leave, to call at PENANG and TUTICORIN, in connection with these Steamers the Company runs a Line from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON, leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the Steamer from CHINA.
The Company also runs Steamers regularly from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by which through freight may be booked.
The Company has a Forwarding Agency at Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special facilities to Shippers.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
FARES 1st CLASS, 2nd CLASS.
Hongkong to Marseilles \$300 \$240.
RETURN TICKETS are now Granted by the Steamers of this Line available for the undermentioned periods, to be reckoned from the date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer for which the Ticket is issued to the date of re-embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.
6 Months.....\$320.....\$410.
12 ".....\$500.....\$445.
Special rates are arranged for families.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1883. [505]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE American Ship
"RESOLUTE,"
Nickels, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1883. [477]
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship
"MCLAURIN,"
Little, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1883. [495]
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark
"ADOLPH OBRIG,"
Staples, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1883. [454]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.
THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF PEKING,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
RETURN PASSAGES—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances are not applicable to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 23rd July. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agents of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road Central.
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [1]